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A terrible boiler explosion is reported this morning from Brazil, Clay County, Indiana. Several persons were killed and a large number wounded and missing. It is the old story. A careless engineer turns water into a red hot boiler. Our telegraph columns furnish the details of the horrible affair.

SPEAKER CARLISLE IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

AS AN important step toward securing the abolition of the practice of pistol carrying, a Galveston, Tex., paper suggests that the pistol pocket should be prohibited by law.

CONGRESS seems to be rushing matters at present, and no extra session will be necessary unless Republican obstructionists get in their work to embarrass the majority and force one.

MR. CLEVELAND is described by Speaker Carlisle as a man of force, conviction and common sense. These were the qualities which distinguished Abraham Lincoln, and Lincoln was a great and good President.

SENATOR FOLKE made a very violent speech yesterday. It was drawn out by the feigned opposition of some of the Democratic Senators to Dr. Thompson's civil rights bill. As the boys say, they "put up a job" on Brer Folke.

The anticipated ballot for United States Senator in the Illinois Legislature did not occur yesterday. Too many members went home to spend Sunday, and the "beautiful snow" of Monday interfered and prevented a quorum. Yes, the beautiful snow, the least—

The Democrats in Washington City are beginning to think that Senator Bayard will accept the Secretaryship of State. He prefers the Treasury, but Mr. Cleveland has offered him the former position only. In case he refuses the State portfolio it may fall to McDonald, Thurman or Lamar.

MEMBERS of Congress are warned to look out for proposed subsidies to American steamers through John Roach and his enterprises. The New York Sun sounds the alarm as follows: "We are informed that in the Postoffice Appropriation bill, which has been reported in the House of Representatives at Washington, and which will probably come up for action at once, a clause has been inserted which looks innocent upon its face, but which, before the bill leaves the Conference Committee, will deplete the Treasury to the extent of hundreds of thousands, if not of millions, for the benefit of John Roach."

In referring to Mrs. Dudley, the New York World expresses the opinion that cranks and insane people generally are aroused to excess because of the crimes against popular rights committed by those who are not crazy. The World says: "The fact appears to be that Rosa's assault has actually been insane, because she attempted to commit suicide. So there can not be much doubt that she is legally irresponsible for her act. But does not this case illustrate the danger of letting cranks go unrestrained and unwatched? Does it not also show that in a great measure the murderous proclivities of cranks are aroused and rendered uncontrollable by the excesses, the wrongful acts and the crimes against popular rights of those who are generally the victims?"

SOME pleasant information comes to us from a United States Senator who has been to New York to see Mr. Cleveland—through the Washington correspondent of the New York World. The Senator said, in referring to Mr. Cleveland: "Since seeing him face to face I am more than ever convinced of the simplicity, the courage and the honesty of his character. He came down to New York to meet prominent Democrats and talk freely about the composition of his Cabinet. I think it was admirable for him to do so. It shows that he is trying to discover what material there is and what is the best thing to be done. He is honestly trying to get down to the real heart and soul of the party and do that which will be for its greatest good and for the greatest good of the entire country. Mr. Cleveland is like a man who calls about him his truest and best friends to counsel with them as to what he shall do in the face of a grave emergency. It is a sort of family talk that he had with us up at New York. The utmost good feeling characterized every interview that was held, whoever the man or whatever the measure discussed, and every visitor came away well pleased. They all felt they had met a man in whom there was not a particle of guile—who had

no personal ambitions to blind him—who had no selfish likes or dislikes to gratify, but who had above all a truly elevated patriotic purpose."

THE SENTINEL AND MR. COOPER.

In several papers within a week have appeared statements, claimed to have been made by Mr. John J. Cooper, Treasurer of State, that the manager of the Sentinel had sought to borrow money from him. In one publication the amount named by Mr. Cooper was \$2,500, and the use to be made of it the purchase, by Mr. Shoemaker, of some Sentinel stock held by another gentleman. To other reporters the sum figured was \$5,000—wanted for paying to a banker. Still other statements are rumored, but only those printed are here referred to. Mr. Cooper is reported to have based on his refusals to grant these loans (which, by the way, he was never asked to make), the action of the Sentinel in favor of an investigation of the Treasurer.

When these statements first appeared in print Mr. Shoemaker, in denying them, expressed a disbelief in Mr. Cooper's having made them. Knowing that Mr. Cooper knew them to be false, it was anticipated that he would deny them. He has not done so, but has, rather, with variations, whistled the tune again. In the repetition he drops from the major (\$5,000) to the minor (\$2,500) key. It would appear that he has sought to attribute the Sentinel's attitude toward the investigation movement to personal spite on the part of the editor of the Sentinel.

Now had the Sentinel or Mr. Shoemaker made the applications for loans Mr. Cooper pretends, and had those applications been refused, as Mr. Cooper pretends, there might be some reason for his supposing the Sentinel prejudiced, by such an occurrence, against him. But since he knows there was no such occurrence, we must suppose him to be telling these ghost stories merely to compromise the Sentinel with the members of the Legislature and others.

We say to Mr. John J. Cooper, State Treasurer, that, when counseling him to not only consent to, but to demand, an investigation, we believed we were counseling for his good as a man and officer. We say to Mr. Cooper, to the Legislature and to the Democracy of Indiana, that when urging the Democratic majority in the Legislature to make the investigation, which the Treasurer would not invite but sought to prevent, we were urging that which we believed to be for the good of the Democratic party of the State. The proposition that the situation presented to our mind was a simple one: If the affairs of the Treasury were in proper condition, neither Mr. Cooper nor the party would be injured by investigation. On the contrary both would be triumphantly vindicated and the accusations of the Republicans made to rebound upon themselves.

There is not one reader of the Sentinel who will not agree that throughout the discussion of the Treasury question we have treated Mr. Cooper with utmost courtesy and consideration. Had personal spite actuated our utterances we would hardly have been daily asserting our entire confidence in his official rectitude. Mr. Cooper himself must surely use a compound microscope to find an expression in our editorials that has not savored of personal kindness toward him.

It is, then, with sincere regret that we see the Treasurer departing from the upright conduct for which we have given him credit, in an endeavor to make it appear that the Sentinel has been moved by personal antipathy to him rather than by patriotic motives in the premises. We can not permit the matter to pass unnoticed. Having done immeasurable harm to himself and his party by his shrinking from an investigation of his official trust, he would now seek to harm his party by charging it with petty personal motives in a matter in which the welfare of the State Democracy was at stake. Mr. Cooper has blundered. He has misrepresented the Sentinel, and he knows it.

HON. WILL E. ENGLISH.

The numerous friends of our young Congressman, Will E. English, will no doubt be gratified to know that his course in Congress has been such as to win the respect and esteem of all parties. He has proven himself an attentive, working member, and has gotten several bills through in which constituents were specially interested, besides forwarding measures of general importance. One of our citizens interested in a bill which had passed the Senate, but was likely to be lost in the House because it was in a position where it required unanimous consent to get it up, says that Will English succeeded in getting the unanimous consent after several other members failed. He has been particularly successful in the matter of getting pensions both in the departments and by special legislation. This he has done for his constituents without reference to the politics of the person interested. The Republican papers of his district freely admit this, and the Greenfield Republican says of Mr. English, that "he makes a faithful and efficient Representative, and in his official duties does not discriminate against those who differ with him politically. As a business Representative, he is now, and was when a member of the Indiana General Assembly, far above the average. He is entitled to the confidence of all his constituents." The Washington papers bear like testimony. The Free Press of that city has this to say of him: "Coming into the House of Representatives only in May last as the youngest member of that body Mr. English will go out of it in the beginning of March with the good will and respect of the entire House and with as many personal friends as the most popular members of the House. And this will happen in the case of the Indianapolis member not only from the exceptional sagacity which he has shown in several matters of legislation affecting his own State, but from his possessing what is much

rarer on the floor of the House than political sagacity, and that is the instincts of a gentleman. It was said of Sir Thomas Digby that he was a gentleman first and all things else that were necessary afterwards. This rule is generally reversed in the American House of Representatives. Mr. English, however, has realized it to the fullest extent. As a consequence he has become during his short service here one of the most popular and esteemed members of the House."

OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH.

Yesterday's Journal publishes what purports to be a statement of State Treasurer John J. Cooper, in an interview, to the effect that Mr. Shoemaker, of this paper, had sought to borrow money of Mr. Cooper. Some days since a denial was made in these columns of substantially the same statement as the one contained in the Journal, though the latter was fringed with additional untruths. The denial, while plain and unequivocal, was put in delicate and inoffensive language. It was as follows:

Mr. Shoemaker's estimate of Mr. Cooper's observance of truthful statement and honorable conduct forbids the belief that Mr. Cooper could have made the statement attributed to him, as in letter and implication, it is untrue.

We must infer that Mr. Cooper saw this refutation of the story. But after the lapse of days it is repeated in a slightly different form. There remains now only one way to characterize Mr. Cooper's reported statement: In letter and spirit, in warp and woof, in length, breadth and thickness—it is a lie.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE OPPOSITION.

Whenever the Blaine organs see the slightest encouragement to lodge a spear in the Democratic armor, forthwith they let it fly. Some of the more cheeky charge Mr. Cleveland with interfering covertly with the present legislation of Congress. They say that he defeated the Nicaragua Canal treaty, and now he is seeking to influence the policy of the majority in respect to the silver coinage matter. Regarding the Nicaragua Canal treaty and its defeat the New York correspondent of the Commercial Gazette quotes a "prominent United States Senator" as saying "that in the discussion of the treaty matter by the Senate in executive session no allusion was made by Senator Bayard or any other Senator to the supposed views or wishes of Mr. Cleveland. Consequently the action of the Senate in the disposition of the Nicaragua Canal matter was in no way determined by the supposed views of the incoming administration. Had Mr. Cleveland intimidated his views on the subject no effect would have resulted. I personally know that the Senate would not have been in any way affected by the presumption of what Mr. Cleveland might desire. I can assure you that Mr. Bayard's opposition to the treaty and the action of the Senate thereon were not in the least degree the result of anything Mr. Cleveland may have been thought to desire."

To the question had Mr. Cleveland given an expression of his opinion would the result have been different, the Senator replied: "No. It would have been a very unusual thing for Mr. Cleveland to have said what he proposed to do. Any suggestion from Mr. Cleveland might have had an influence prejudicial to his administration."

Mr. Cleveland is too wise at this stage of proceedings to seek to influence national legislation. The charge, however, is indicative of the sort of warfare he may expect from the newspapers of the opposition and their Washington correspondents. They intend that it shall be very active and very mean. Facts will be used only when they will serve their purpose better than innuendo and false or garbled statement.

The latest and most reliable intelligence from the President elect is that he is conscientiously and laboriously endeavoring to form a Cabinet that will command the respect and confidence of the country, and to this end he is obtaining the most reliable information and advice from leading and prominent gentlemen. After which he proposes to retire to Albany and subject the entire budget to the most careful and conscientious thought and deliberation. Who will form the Cabinet and what policy will be adopted by Mr. Cleveland are probably not known as yet by any one—not even by the President himself.

TILDEN'S CHOICE.

General Barlow is said to be Mr. Tilden's choice for one of the Cabinet portfolios of the incoming administration. The General went to Florida in 1876 as a Republican visiting statesman, and was so fully satisfied with the radical rascality perpetrated there that he refused to have anything to do with the swindle, went back home, told the Republican leaders that Florida had fairly gone for Tilden and Hendricks, and was promptly read out of the party. General Lew Wallace was sent to Florida at the same time, on the same mission, but he contented the Returning Board rascality, and was rewarded with the Governorship of New Mexico, and afterward with a foreign mission. Referring to Mr. Tilden's choice for the Cabinet, it is interesting to read the opinion of General Barlow, as given by Mr. Tilden to a member of Congress and reported in the New York Herald. Mr. Tilden said: "I will tell you who I should like to see represent New York in Mr. Cleveland's personal councils, and it is General Francis C. Barlow. My reasons are these: General Barlow was a Republican in good standing in 1876. So trusted was he that his party friends had him sent to Florida with the present Secretary of the Navy. When Barlow got there he found such a condition of things that he was obliged to report to the Republican National Committee that Florida was Democratic. For this act no man was ever so abused as General Barlow. He quit the Republican party and organized the national civil-service league, of which George William Curtis is the president, in

New York. This association or civil-service league elected Governor Cleveland. I have been asked whom I would like in the Cabinet from New York, and I have invariably replied as I told you when we commenced to talk: but I have informed Governor Cleveland that of all others I would prefer General Francis C. Barlow as Secretary of War. First, because he was a brilliant young soldier, and won his double stars by the most gallant courage as General Hancock in whose corps he served has told me. Second, there would be no better representative of the American volunteer soldier than a man who went from a captaincy to a major general's commission, every step traced by the track of blood. Third, because he had the courage of his opinions, and when he found what the party he gloried in and fought for was doing he stopped and turned back. Then he is a gentleman born. He is a handsome, well-set-up officer who never knew what fear was, and is the soldier without fear and without reproach. These are my reasons for indorsing to highly General F. C. Barlow."

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs this morning very encouraging information concerning Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. The indications seem to be that he will be invited to accept the Treasury portfolio. This is regarded at this time particularly the most important of the Cabinet positions. Appropos to this entire matter a Washington special of the 9th says: "It is known here that Mr. McDonald occupies a manly and dignified position upon the Cabinet question. He has not asked any man to say one word directly or indirectly to the President-elect in his favor for a place in the Cabinet. This statement is absolutely true, and again it is only just and fair to Mr. McDonald to state that if it were not for the strong appeals made to him by thousands of Indiana Democrats he would have long since publicly stated that he did not desire nor would he accept a Cabinet position if tendered. He has only permitted the use of his name by friends to satisfy the Democracy of his State. The position as a member of the Cabinet to Mr. McDonald is a laborious and unprofitable one. His law practice yields him annually from \$10,000 to \$15,000. That of a member of the Cabinet but \$8,000, to say nothing of the great additional domestic expense attached to the latter office. On the whole, Mr. McDonald can very well afford to preserve his present dignity. He is one of the best and purest men, and, in or out of the Cabinet, is an honor to his State and to his country. If selected as a member of the Cabinet, he would bring more honor to the position than the position would carry honor to him."

The movement that has been made by certain New York bankers and others to influence Mr. Cleveland against the further coinage of silver dollars, as now provided by law, will not be approved by the great body of the people. This is a very important matter, and should be determined only after the most careful and thorough consideration. These New York gentlemen who are endeavoring to commit the President-elect prematurely will find that there are two sides to this silver question. Better go a little slow.

CURRENT NOTE AND COMMENT.

No mother-in-law has yet taken to the stand as a lecturer. The mother-in-law lectures best when it is her audience and not the house that is full.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

AN Orangeburg dealer says before the high license law went into effect he had to find out how much water he could afford to put into the whisky. Now he has to find out how much whisky he can afford to put into the water.—Columbus (S. C.) Register.

"CABINET GOSPEL" ought to be as entertaining as a fairy tale, for in the one case as in the other, the imagination supplies the material. The trouble is that a timid respect for probability is allowed to miserably hamper some of the noblest imaginations that are engaged in the task of interpreting the Presidential purposes to the public ear. The true way in this business is to cast verisimilitude to the winds.—New York Times.

In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Somewhat more than one-third of the tax money is appropriated for schools. There has been more emigration from this than any other State, yet it is full of inhabitants. The reasons given are interesting—a free government, no overgrown estates, property equally enough divided. He who has the most merit—not the most money—is chosen to public office. Connecticut has ever been a republic and perhaps as perfect as any republic has ever existed.—Torrington (Conn.) Register.

We must lift the colored tenant out of the condition of slattern semilavery, so destructive and demoralizing every way, into a condition of semi-proprietorship, in which he will be brought to take an interest in the land, as his home and permanent holding. To achieve this there must be a mutual understanding between the colored tenant and the white proprietor, leading directly up to a higher standard of cultivation, better agricultural results all round, and more self-sustaining every way on the farm itself, or South Carolina will become a hopeless wreck with this colored tenantry upon her soil.—Columbia (S. C.) Register.

In short, let all colored men patiently, persistently, and with all possible intellectual skill ignore their African origin, and do, say, and seek everything purely, only, and entirely as American citizens, equally interested with all other American citizens in all the rights of all. I do not by any means imply that they should overlook colored men's interests and rights, but that the part of wisdom is to let the greater—at least the larger—include the less. Let colored men show such sagacious, active interest in the rights and interests of all men, that all men shall gradually be won to

regard them as valuable accessions to the community, and most valuable when most free.—George W. Cable.

A few nights ago a number of young men were in a barber shop down town waiting to be shaved, when Rev. Father Dolan, of St. Mary's Church, entered. After conversation he induced twenty-two to sign the pledge. A temperance guild was organized at once.—Troy Times.

The Newburyport Herald sagely remarks on the proneness of newspapers to copy what seem to be interesting items without a thought of their authenticity, and it instances a paragraph now en route about an affecting deathbed scene at the demise of President Jackson, which tells how his children stood around his bed. Jackson had no children. This is equalled by another paragraph we have lately seen going the rounds, describing the beauty of John G. Whittier's daughter. Also one from the Lewiston Journal, generally very good agricultural authority, cautioning farmers to be careful with their oxen when they are perspiring freely.—Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

PERSONALS.

MR. FARNELL continues to be eloquently silent.

PAULSEN, the fastest skater known, is skimming around in Norway.

SEBASTIAN CLEVELAND is still calling the Democratic boys up one by one.

GENERAL McCLELLAN is writing two articles for the Century about his campaigns.

EVALDS is the nearest approach to a big man among the new Senators, and Evalds is thin.

NOW that the controversy is over it must be acknowledged that St. John did not "take water."

The New York Sun still shines for Daniel Manning, and well it may, for he is an able man and an honest one.

THE World has a picture of "Rosa's faithful wife." At first view of it one wonders why Rosa should have begged for his life.

MR. BLAINE and "Steve" Elkins were photographed together in Baltimore on Tuesday, but not in the manner of Raphael's cherubs.

We have heard of no sadder case of mental aberration than that of the Jersey City lunatic who imagines he is Rev. Dr. Burdard.

BEN BUTLER is now lawing to get 100,000 acres of land. It is supposed that he wants to divide it up into town lots for the workmen.

THE Albany Express (Stewart Rep.) says: "Mr. Cleveland seems to be a self-contained man, and to have his head about him. We have no doubt he will make a worthy successor to President Arthur."

It is easy to imagine that there is one man in this Republic who does not regret these dynamite doings. We refer to Eey. Burdard. For weary weeks this unfortunate gentleman has been hoping for something else for people to talk about.

REV. THOMAS R. BACON, son of the famous Congregationalist leader, Dr. Leonard Bacon, who was driven from his pulpit in New Haven during the recent campaign by politicians who were displeased with his spirited denunciations of Mr. Blaine's record, has entered journalism, and is now an editorial writer upon the New Haven Morning News.

The President-elect has just acknowledged the receipt of and tendered his thanks for a cane made from a tree planted at Elliott City, Md., on the day that General Jackson was inaugurated President, and sent to him at Albany in November last. Mr. Cleveland says that the case is associated with a time and a man worthy the remembrance of every true Democrat.

Revenue Collector Eleventh District. A Cass county Democrat, in advocating the claims of W. L. Berryman to the office of Revenue Collector of the Eleventh Indiana District, says:

Mr. Berryman is a son of Sampson Berryman, who was one of the early settlers of this county, and a man who had the respect of all who knew him, and always contributed to the success of the Democratic party, without any reward whatever. Mr. Berryman reared seven sons, all Democrats without an exception. William, the eldest, who is now a candidate for Revenue Collector, brings to mind the days when the grand old party needed friends and aid by way of means of rewarding its heroes, but he was never known to falter in time of need, and now that the party is able to pay its supporters, we trust that such men will not be forgotten. Mr. Berryman now lives in Tipton County, where he has resided for twelve years, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of that county; but he has never forgotten his old Democratic friends in Cass, for whenever there was a candidate from this county he has always brought the entire strength of his party to him. When D. D. Dykeman was a candidate for Congress Tipton's majority was less than 300, yet D. D. Dykeman's majority was nearly 800 in that county. Mr. Berryman was the only personal friend he had in the county. When Mr. Berryman has been the citizens of Cass County could not do too much in aiding him to secure the appointment to which he aspires. This is the wish of his many friends in Cass County.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(New York Sun.)
"I understand that Smith has called you a thief and a rascal?"
"Yes sir; and I propose to sue him for \$3,000 damages."
"He claims he can substantiate the truth of what he has said."
"That's the beauty of it, my dear fellow. The greater the truth the greater the libel. I've got the dead wood on him."

What Is Suspected.

(Washington Star.)
Mr. Morrison has the united support of his party in the Illinois Legislature for the Senate, and stands an excellent chance of winning the prize. General Logan, it is suspected, will be retired.

Wants to Join a Happy Family.

(Chicago Times.)
The British lion desires an engagement with an American circus. Salary not so much an object as kind treatment and a quiet home.

It Wouldn't Harmonize.

(Fort Worth Gazette.)
We trust the Legislature will not make the people of Texas too good to kill, unless the pistol is also abolished.

THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.

Further Particulars of Colonel Wilson's Rescue and His Return to Gubat.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lord Wolsley telegraphs further particulars of Beresford's rescue of Colonel Wilson. When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles a battery of the enemy on the left bank opened fire upon it. The steamer returned the fire, which was kept up while the steamer anchored for repairs. Meanwhile Colonel Wilson with a small party took four guns and landed on the right bank. The party marched down the river till directly opposite the battery and put the guns in position and opened fire. Much assistance was thus rendered Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Colonel Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer, meanwhile, had another engagement with the rebel battery, but succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Colonel Wilson and party were again taken on board, and the steamer proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty. During the passage from the island to Gubat one man was killed and seven injured. Of the injured, four were natives scaled in the engine room.

Lord Wolsley concludes his dispatch with these words: "I can not speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and party. Colonel Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably, and with the usual determination of Englishmen."

The Snakim Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—General Wolsley asks that the advance from Snakim be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting for autumn, or for the construction of a railway across the desert from Snakim to Berber. General Stephenson, General Dorman and others of the Military Council at Cairo, however, oppose this dispatch on the ground that it can not be made in readiness to start before April. They say the march to Berber will take a month, and will be a severe test of the endurance of the men, who will suffer from intense heat and want of water. Isolated detachments would be exposed to attacks by Osman Digna. It, however, General Wolsley declares an early advance to Berber necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition, the Cairo authorities will withdraw their opposition.

Particulars of Gordon's Death.

KORTI, Feb. 10.—Colonels Wilson and Wortley, with the expedition to Khartoum, arrived here to-day. They made the journey from Gubat in four days, and bring the news of General Gordon's death. One of the Pachas among General Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omduman, saving a rebel attack was expected at that point. Meantime another traitorous Pacha opened the gates at the other end and allowed Mahdi's troops to enter, and they easily captured the town. General Gordon was stabbed as he was leaving the Government house.

The Snakim Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—General Newgate will command the expedition to Snakim, and Colonel Greaves will be Chief of Staff of the Snakim campaign to open, it is calculated, on the 8th of March. Orders have been sent throughout the country bordering on the west and south coast of the Red Sea for the purchase of camels for the use of the new expedition at Snakim. Preparations are being made for landing the expedition.

Friendly Arabs.

KORTI, Feb. 10.—The Kababish Arabs, with the baggage of the Royal Irish and Sussex Regiments, are on the way from Korti to Gakduli Wells, and from the latter place en route to Gubat. The remainder of the Sussex Regiment, to-day starting for Gubat, says four tribes are still friendly and provided camels for the expedition.

Indian Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to this evening's Standard from Calcutta, dated today, says the English Government yesterday cabled an order for the dispatch of a brigade of Indian troops to Egypt, and at a later hour countermanded the order.

Had His Leg Broken.

SPECIAL to the Sentinel.
WINCHESTER, Ind., Feb. 9.—Charles Ward, a young man and father of four children, working in A. G. Campbell's mill of this place, had his leg broken and was otherwise badly bruised this morning. He will recover.

A Thief Caught in Canada.

CHATTAM, Ont., Feb. 10.—Francis Baum, wanted in Dallas, Tex., in connection with extensive cotton frauds, is in jail here.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Two feet of snow has fallen at Quebec and is still snowing.

R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, prominently connected with railroad interests in the West, died this morning.

The residence of Colonel P. P. Lane, of the firm of Lane, Bodly & Co., at East Norwood, Hamilton County, O., burned Monday night. Loss, \$20,000; partly insured.

The steamer Perkiomen, of Boston, Mass., from Philadelphia, reports that on the 9th she passed a schooner of 200 tons bottom up. The schooner had not been long in that condition.

Goruch, the Chicago Anarchist, who has been at Cleveland, O., organizing Communist societies, will go East on the same mission. His first stop will be at Pittsburgh. He met with good success in Cleveland.

Burglars entered the dwelling at Reading, Pa., of George Livingston, a wealthy drover, last evening, chloroformed the inmates and decamped with nearly \$1,200 in cash and notes. No clue to the burglars.

Judge Donahue, of the New York Supreme Court, granted a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Warden of the Tombs to produce Yesselt Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, in court to-morrow. Mrs. Dudley wants to be bailed or have an immediate examination.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.
For Tennessee and Ohio Valley—Fair weather, west to south winds, slowly rising temperature, falling preceded in extreme east portions by rising barometer.
For the Upper Lake Regions—Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, west to south winds.